was therefore changed, until it bore a little south; but it was not until the 22d that the party found itself again on the dividing ridge, and then upon the waters of the Megalloway.

The party reached Arnold river, or Chaudiere, above Lake Megantic, on the 24th of September. After having recruited, and taken a fresh supply of provisions from the depot established there, the party was divided into two detachments. One returned westward, to find the corner of the state of New Hampshire, as marked by the commission in 1789 appointed to trace the boundary line.

It was there ascertained that the corner was on the true dividing ridge, and not from eight to ten miles south, as has been erroneously reported by the surveyor employed by the New Hampshire commissioners in 1836, and reiterated in several official papers. From the state corner the dividing ridge was followed to where it had been previously explored by the party. Thence a course was taken north-east, so as to reach the head of Lake Megantic, and thence to Lake Megaumac, where, on the 8th October, the two detachments were again united. The detachment led by the assistant, Mr. Cutts, had successfully followed the dividing ridge from the camp of the 24th, on Arnold river, to this place.

It was now ascertained that the provisions remaining were not sufficient to subsist all of the company until the Kennebec road could be reached by following the *height of land*. It was found advisable again to separate into detachments—one to follow the ridge, supplied with provisions for twenty days; and the other to strike for the nearest settlement, which, it was supposed, could be reached in four or five days. This movement commenced on the 10th of October, and the detachment, following the high land, reached the Kennebec road on the 23d; and on the following day, provisions for the party for fifteen days were placed there, and a like quantity at the mouth of the Metjarmette. It was intended that the two detachments should move, simultaneously, from these two points on the 26th, to explore the boundary line as far as Lake Etchemin. A deep snow, which commenced falling on the night of the 25th, compelled the commissioner to abandon farther explorations at that time; and there was not the slightest probability that they could be resumed before another year.

The result of these explorations may be stated as follows:—

About 160 miles of country along or near the "*height of land*" have been traversed, the travelled distances carefully estimated, and the courses measured with a compass. Barometrical observations were made, as often as necessary, for giving a profile of the route from the head of Hall's Stream to Arnold's, or the Chaudiere River, and thence to Lake Magaumac, via the corner of the State of New-Hampshire. Some farther barometrical observations were made between this Lake and the Kennebec road—but, for a portion of that distance, the barometer was unserviceable, in consequence of air having entered the tube.—Astronomical observations were made as often as there was an opportunity, but, owing to the prevalence of clouds, not as often as was desirable.—they will serve for correcting the courses and estimated distances as travelled. Barometrical observations for comparison were made at the intersection of the Kennebec road and height of land, hourly, from 7, A. M., to 5, P. M., while the parties were on the dividing ridge.

The only discovery of interest made by this party, is, that the Magalloway River does not head any of the branches of the Connecticut, as it was generally believed it did; and, consequently, our claim to Hall's Stream is deprived of the support it would have had, from the fact that all the other branches were headed by an Atlantic River, and, consequently, could not be reached by the line along the height of land from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia.

The other commissioner (Major J. D. Graham) did not receive his appointment until the 15th of August, to fill the place left vacant by the non-acceptance of Professor Cleaveland; and to him was assigned the survey and examination of the due-north line, commencing at the source of the River Saint Croix, and extending to the highlands which divide the waters that flow into the River Saint Lawrence from those which flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

Immediately after receiving his appointment, he took the necessary steps for organizing his party; and, in addition to two officers of the corps of topographical engineers, assigned to him by the commandant of the corps for service, he called to his aid two civil engineers possessing the requisite qualifications for the duties to be performed. So soon as the requisite instruments could be procured and put in proper order, he left New-York for Portland, Maine, where he arrived on the 5th of September, expecting there to join his colleagues of the commission. They had, however, proceeded to the points designated for the commencement of their respective duties; the season being too far advanced to justify their incurring any farther delay.

At Portland a short conference was had with Mr. Stubbs, the agent of the State Department, who furnished the necessary means for procuring all out-fit for the party, in provisions, camp equipage, &c.

The party then proceeded to Bangor, where it was occupied until the 12th, in procuring the necessary supplies of provisions, camp equipage, transportation, &c. to enable it to take the field; and a few astronomical observations were made here, for the purpose of testing the rates of the chronometers which were to be used upon this service, as well as of obtaining additional data for computing the longitude of the place, which, together with the latitude, had been determined by the commissioner, by a very near approximation, in the summer of 1838, while occupied upon the military reconnoissance of the North-eastern Frontier.

On the 12th, the party left Bangor for Houlton, where it arrived on the evening of the 13th.—A depot of provisions was established here, for supplying the line of their future operations, and the services of the requisite number of men, as axemen, chain-bearers, instrument-carriers, &c., were engaged.

Pending these preparations, and the time necessarily occupied in cutting a roadway through the forest, from a convenient point on the Calais road to the monument at the source of the River Saint Croix, a series of astronomical observations was made, both by day and by night, by which the latitude and longitude of Houlton were satisfactorily determined, and the rates of the chronometers farther tested.

By the 24th of September, the roadway was sufficiently opened to permit a camp to be established upon the experimental meridian line traced by the United States' and British surveyors in the year 1817, when an attempt was made to mark this portion of the boundary between the two countries, agreeably to the provisions of the treaty of Ghent of 1815.

The provisions and camp-equipage were transported upon a strong but roughly-constructed sled, drawn by horses, while the instruments were carried by hand; the surface of the country over which this roadway was opened being too rough for any wheeled vehicle to pass.

The point decided upon, as the true source of the River Saint Croix, by the United States and British commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the 5th article of the treaty of 1794, was found and identified, both by the inscriptions upon the monument erected there to mark the spot, and also by the testimony of a living witness of high respectability, who has known the locality since it was first designated by the commissioners under the treaty of 1794.

The avenue, which had been cleared through a dense forest from the monument to a distance of 12 miles north of it, by the surveyors in 1817, was easily recognised by the new and thick growth of young timber, which, having a width of from 40 to 50 feet, now occupied it. Axemen were at once set at work to re-open this avenue, under the supposition that the due north line would at least fall within its borders for a distance of 12 miles. In the mean time, the first astronomical station and camp were established, and the transit instrument set up at a distance of 4578 feet north of the monument upon an eminence 45½ feet above the level of its base. This position commanded a distinct view of the monument to the south, and of the whole line to the north, for a distance of 11 miles, reaching to Park's Hill.

While the work of clearing the line of its young growth of timber was progressing, a series of astronomical observations was commenced at this first camp, and continued both day and night without intermission, (except when interrupted by unfavourable weather,) with the sextants, the repeating circle of reflection, and the transit instrument, until the latitude and longitude of the monument and of this first camp, were satisfactorily ascertained, and also the direction of the true meridian from the said monument established. For this latter purpose, several observations were in the first place made upon the polar star (*Alpha* Ursæ Minoris) when at its greatest eastern diurnal elongation; and the direction thus obtained was afterward verified and farther corrected, by numerous transit observations upon stars passing the meridian at various altitudes, both north and south of the zenith. These were multiplied with every degree of care, and with the aid of four excellent chronometers, whose rates were constantly tested, not only by the transit observations, but also by equal altitudes of the sun in the day, to correct the time at noon and midnight, and by observed altitudes of east and west stars, for correcting the same at various hours of the night.

The direction of this true meridian, as thus established by the commissioner, was found to vary from the experimental line traced by the surveyors of 1817, by running, in the first place, to the west of their line, then crossing it, and afterward deviating considerably to the East of it.

At the second principal station erected by the party, distant 6 miles and 3952 feet north of the first camp, or 7 miles and 3240 feet north of the monument, it found itself 60 feet to the west of the line of 1817. This appeared to be the maximum deviation to the west of that line, as near as its trace could be identified, which was only marked by permanent objects recognised by the party, at the termination of each mile from the monument. Soon after passing this station, the line of 1817 was crossed; and the party did not afterward touch it, but deviated more and more to the east of it as it progressed north, but by an irregular proportion to the distance advanced.

In order to obtain a correct profile or vertical section along the whole extent of this meridian line, in the hope of furnishing data for accurate comparisons of elevations, so far as they might be considered relevant to the subject in dispute between the two Governments, and also to afford an accurate base of comparison for the barometers along an extended line, which must traverse many ridges that will be objects of minute exploration for many miles of lateral extent, an officer was detailed to trace a line of levels from the base of the monument, marking the source of the River Saint Croix, to tide-water, at Calais in Maine, by which means the elevation of the base of the monument above the planes of mean low and mean high water, and also the elevation of several intermediate points of the River Saint Croix, on its expanded lake surface, have been accurately ascertained.

Another officer was, at the same time, charged with tracing a line of levels from the base of the same monument along the due north line, as marked by the commissioner, by which it is intended, that every undulation, with the absolute heights above the plane of mean low water at Calais, shall be shown along the whole extent of that line.

At Park's Hill, distant nearly 12 miles from the monument, a second station for astronomical observations was established, and a camp suitable for that purpose was formed. On the 26th day of October, while occupied in completing the prolongation of the meridian line to that point, and in establishing a camp there, the party was visited by a snow storm, which covered the ground to a depth of four inches in the course of six hours. This was succeeded by six days of dark, stormy weather, which entirely interrupted all progress, and terminated by a rain, with a change to a milder temperature, which cleared away the snow. During this untoward event, the parties made themselves as comfortable as practicable in their tents, and were occupied in computing many of the astronomical and other observations previously made.

On the 2d of November, the weather became clear, and the necessary astronomical observations were immediately commenced at Park's Hill.—From this elevated point, the first station could be distinctly seen by means of small heliotropes during the day, and bright lights erected upon it during the night. Its direction, with that of several intermediate stations due south of Park's Hill, was verified by a new series of transit observations upon high and low stars, both north and south of the zenith. By the same means, the line was prolonged to the north.

In one week, after commencing the observations at Park's Hill, the weather became again unfavourable; the sky was so constantly overcast as to preclude all astronomical observations, and the atmosphere so thick as to prevent a view to the north, which would permit new stations to be established, with sufficient accuracy, in that direction. Unwilling to quit the field while there was a prospect of the weather becoming sufficiently favourable for the party to reach the latitude of Mars Hill, or even proceed beyond it, it was determined that some of the party should continue in the tents, and there occupy themselves with such calculations as ought to be made before quitting the field. The officers charged with the line of levels, and with the reconnoissances in advance for the selection of new positions for stations, continued their labours in the field, notwithstanding they were frequently exposed to slight rain and snow storms, as these portions of the work could go on without a clear sky.

On the 13th of November, a severe snow storm occurred, which, in a single night and a portion of the following morning, covered the surface of the whole country, and the roofs of the tents, to a depth of sixteen inches. The northern extremity of the avenue which had been cleared by the surveyors of 1817, was now reached, and, in addition to the young growth which had sprung up since that period upon the previous part of the line, several miles had been cleared through the dense forest of heavy timber, in order to proceed with the line of levels, which had reached nearly to the Meduxnakeag. The depth of snow now on the ground rendered it impracticable to continue the levelling, with the requisite accuracy, any farther; and that part of the work was accordingly suspended for the season. The thermometer had long since assumed a range extending during the night, and frequently during a great portion of the day, to many degrees below the freezing point.

The high lands bordering on the Aroostook, distant 40 miles to the north of the party, were distinctly seen from an elevated position, whenever the atmosphere was clear; and a long extent of intermediate country, of inferior elevation to the position then occupied, presented itself to the view, with the two peaks of Mars Hill rising abruptly above the general surface which surrounded their base. The eastern extremity of the base of the easternmost peak was nearly two degrees of arc, or nine-tenths of a mile in space, to the west of the line, as it passed the same latitude.

To erect stations opposite to the base of Mars Hill, and upon the heights of the Aroostook, in order to obtain exact comparisons with the old line at these points, were considered objects of so much importance, as to determine the commissioner to continue the operations in the field to the latest practicable period, in hopes of accomplishing these ends.

On the 18th day of November, the party succeeded in erecting a station opposite Mars Hill, and very near the meridian line. It was thus proved that the line would pass from nine-tenths of a mile to one mile east of the eastern extremity of the base of the north easternmost peak of Mars Hill.

On the 30th of November, a series of signals was commenced, to be interchanged at night, between the position of the transit instrument on Park's Hill, and the high lands of the Aroostook. These were continued at intervals, whenever the weather was sufficiently clear, until, by successive approximations, a station was, on the 9th of December, established on the heights one mile south of that River and on the meridian line. The point thus reached is more than 50 miles from the monument at the source of the Saint Croix, as ascertained from the land surveys made under the authority of the States of Maine and Massachusetts. The measurements of the party could not be extended to this last point, owing to the depth of the snow, which lay upon the ground since the middle of November; but the distance derived from the land surveys must be a very near approximation to the truth. A permanent station was erected at the position established on the Aroostook heights, and a measurement made from it, due west, to the experimental or exploring line of 1817, by which the party found itself 2100 feet to the east of that line.

Between the 1st and 15th of December, the observations were carried on almost exclusively during the night, and frequently with the thermometer from 0 to 10 and 12 degrees below that point, by Fahrenheit's scale. Although frequently exposed to this temperature, in the performance of their duties, in the open air at night, and to within a few degrees of that temperature during the hours of sleep, with no other protection than the tents and camp-beds commonly used in the army, the whole party, both officers and men, enjoyed excellent health.

During the day, the tents in which the astronomical computations were carried on, were rendered quite comfortable by means of small stoves, but at night the fire would become extinguished, and the temperature reduced to within a few degrees of that of the outward air. Within the observatory tent, the comfort of a fire could not be indulged in, in consequence of the too great liability to produce serious errors of observation by the smoke passing the field of the telescope. The astronomical observations were, therefore, always made in the open air, or in a tent open to the heavens at the top during the hours of observation, and without a fire.

On the 16th of December, the tents were struck, and this party retired from the field for the season; there being then more than two feet of snow on the ground. To the unremitting zeal, amidst severe exposures, and to the scientific and practical attainments of the officers, both civil and military, who served under the orders of the commissioner on this duty, he acknowledges himself, in a great measure, indebted for the progress that he was enabled to make, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered.

Observations were made, during portions of three lunations, of the transit of the moon's bright limb, and of such tabulated stars as differed but little in right ascension and declination from the moon, in order to obtain additional data to those furnished by chronometrical comparisons with the meridian of Boston, for computing the longitude of this meridian line.

At the first station, 4578 feet north of the monument, and also at the Park's Hill station, the dip of the magnetic needle was ascertained by a series of observations: in the one case upon two, and in the other upon three separate needles. The horizontal declination was also ascertained, at both these stations, by a full set of observations upon six different needles.

The details of these, and of all the astronomical observations alluded to, will be prepared as soon as practicable for the use of the commission, should they be required. To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New-Brunswick, Major Graham acknowledges himself greatly indebted, for having, in the most obliging manner, extended to him every facility within his power for prosecuting the examinations. From Mr. Connell, of Woodstock, a member of the Colonial Parliament, and from Lieutenant Colonel McLaughlan, the British Land Agent, very kind attentions were received.

Major Graham has also great pleasure in acknowledging his obligations to General Eustis, commandant of the Eastern Department; to Colonel Pierce commanding the garrison at Houlton, and to his officers; and also to Major Ripley, of the ordnance department, commanding the arsenal at Augusta, for the prompt and obliging manner in which they supplied many articles useful in the prosecution of the labours of his party.

The transit instrument, with which the meridian line was traced, had been loaned to the commissioners by the Hon. William A. Duer, President of Columbia College, New York; and the commissioners feel bound to return their acknowledgments for the liberality with which the use of this astronomical instrument was granted, at a time when it would have been difficult, and perhaps impossible, to have procured one as well suited to the object.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES RENWICK,
JAMES D. GRAHAM, } Commissioners.
A. TALCOTT,

Hon. John Forsyth, *Secretary of State*.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb. 26.

Defence of the Coast.—The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution "that it is the bounden duty of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions in originating and carrying into immediate effect some plan for placing our coast, harbour, and frontier defences, upon a full and efficient war footing."

This is all very well, for aught that we can say to the contrary; it is not best to be caught napping; and in truth, our defences are generally in a very neglected and shabby condition. We have confidently, perhaps too confidently, relied on the continuance of peace, while our powerful neighbour has been led by a combination of circumstances, to put both her land and sea forces in a condition of great efficiency, ready to act at a moment's warning. It is true these preparations have professedly, and we presume really, had reference to other nations than our own; but while there are differences pending which may possibly bring us into hostile collision with that giant power (which may Heaven avert,) it is prudent to be in readiness for whatever may happen.

But the best precaution which can be adopted, is, to remove the grounds of mutual dissatisfaction and complaint. Were we to fight ten years,—unless one party or the other was essentially "used up," the questions in dispute would be in dispute still, and as far from adjustment as ever. Mutual Concession and Compromise, would then, as now, have to be the watch-words of the adjustment. How much wiser and better to submit to this necessity now, like men and christians, rather than come together, after a war, like two game-cocks, tattered and bleeding, and agreeing to adjust our quarrels, because we can fight no longer!

We like the idea of sending Mr. Clay to England on a Special Mission, with a view to the amicable adjustment of differences. He has had long experience in such matters, and on more occasions than one, has proved himself a skilful negotiator, and a promoter of peace and good will among men.

But at any rate, we must not go to fighting about the comparatively small questions which are at issue. England must have the portion of the disputed territory North of the Saint John, but she must indemnify Maine for the relinquishment of her claim—or if she does not, we must. It is as much for the interest of England to avoid a war, as it is for America. Both nations, in one way or another, would grievously suffer by such an event. Both, therefore, are, or ought to be, prepared to make concessions for the sake of peace. We believe they are so prepared. We believe that neither nation wants war, and there will be no war. But those noisy, bullying, incendiary firebrands on the frontier, on both sides of the line, must be taken care of, or the difficulties of the case will be much increased. Why will not sober, reflecting men in that vicinity endeavour to restrain and counteract the evil designs of these marauders?—"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Mr. Editor,—The public announcement of the contemplated removal of Sir John Harvey from the government of this Province has excited a prevailing expression of regret, co-extensive with those general assurances of confidence, respect and esteem which His Excellency received with demonstrations of the most unequivocal and gratifying character whenever he visited either this city, or any other part of the Province; for it must be confessed that the tribute of good feeling, which was paid to our Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey, upon these occasions, was never surpassed, and *not always equalled* in the instances of his Predecessors, and that it seemed to be given as the honest effusions of a grateful people, who appreciated the efforts and the manifest wishes of His Excellency to secure the peace and promote the prosperity and happiness of this Province. These public demonstrations proclaimed the public sentiment in favour of Sir John Harvey, whilst the harmony which has subsisted, and continues to subsist between the Executive and the other Branches of the Legislature is the most flattering and satisfactory testimonial from the House of Representatives and Legislative Council; for the utter absurdity of the cunning surmises contained in the brief editorial of Wednesday's paper is already heralded, and requires no other refutation than the simple extract of the suspicion, "*that the Home Government finding Political Matters in this Province working rather* TOO *harmoniously between the Legislative and the Executive*" have concluded to remove Sir John Harvey—in order that—(if there is any inference deducible from the foregoing editorial witchcraft)—that he may be succeeded by a Governor, who would *not work* harmoniously with the Legislative! *Credat, qui vult!*—But if such a state of discord, and want of reciprocal confidence be desirable for the well-doing of Colonial Government, why, in the name of that discord, was Sir Archibald Campbell permitted by the Home Government to quit a People and a Legislature with whom he never had, and in all probability never would have "*worked too harmoniously.*"

This wholesale imputation is an *out-and-out* attack upon the political integrity of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the people of New-Brunswick, of whom the aforesaid Editor is part and parcel, and who assisted by his *voice* to select the most proper and fit persons to represent him in General Assembly. But if the insinuation is directed exclusively against Sir John Harvey, which the concluding sentence of the same profound paragraph would imply, then the interpretation of these *beaded* words is an *out-and-out* confession of the ability of the Governor, and an *out-and-out* declaration of the inability and stupidity of the people of this Province, for it goes to prove that the brains of the Governor are too much and too many for the brains of the people, and that the magic of his sweet words has *charmed* the intellectuality and beguiled the honesty of the Representatives and Council. If such be the case, we are truly in a deplorable plight, and more to be pitied than the unfortunate Frogs in the Fable.—Although I am ready to acknowledge that the Governor has "tact and cleverness," I am not willing to confess that he can exercise these qualities with such irresistible influence to his own exclusive advantage, to make it requisite that he should be removed to save the Province and the people from the rapacity of his appetite. But if the Representatives of New-Brunswick are not, as the paragraph in the *Herald* would seem to imply, either rogues or fools, and the Governor is not the most insinuating, *managing* and cleverest man in the world, which the same contradictory paragraph would also imply, then does the imputation and sapient surmise in this aforesaid paragraph amount to—NOTHING! I feel assured that I express the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of New-Brunswick, when I express the wish that Sir John Harvey might continue to govern this Province, so long as he continued to pursue the same measures, and manifest the same dispositions, which have hitherto characterised his proceedings. Sir John Harvey, like all other men, has and will have his enemies; and, like all other governors, has and will have his mal-contents and political opposers;—but I am inclined to believe, that the power arrayed against His Excellency is equally feeble in quantity and quality; that the number of his enemies can be quickly counted, and the cause of their hostility as quickly and as easily explained. The paragraph already quoted is a proof of the feebleness of their offensive materials.—A small body, when decaying, will throw up a disagreeable odour, and although the putrid particles may be suspended for a while, time will dissipate them, and leave the atmosphere in its original purity.—In like manner the destruction of power and hope in a disappointed party, whose members were predetermined to oppose the administration of Sir John Harvey, has given rise to an escape of virulence, which displays the *rawness* of their feelings, instead of the *rareness* of their zeal for the public welfare. Their ebulitions are the expiring bubbles of a sinking FEW, who have surpassed the cameleon in the diversity of their appearances, and have out-venomed the mis-shapen witches of Macbeth in contributing to the cauldron of their malevolence; and, if proof were wanting, confirmatory of their real nature, it can be found in the complaints of their luckless Editor.

It is rather amusing to hear the *causes* which these worthies assign for the reported removal of the Governor, and one would really imagine that they had been in private correspondence with the Colonial Minister, and had exercised a bewitching influence over his determinations, similar to that which, the Herald would insinuate, has been exercised over the Representatives of our Province,—indeed, the calumnies of the Chronicle have been enumerated among the *probable* causes.—"*Risum teneatis, amici*"!?

The Home Government "*thinking that the judgment of a more experienced officer would be required in the precincts of the Disputed Territory, should any disturbance break out between Great Britain and the United States, have laid such a chain of intended alteration in this Province as will not be very far from reaching the Executive Department of New-Brunswick!*" quoth the Editor of the Herald! This is all very pretty, and as probable as it is pretty—nor would I wish to insinuate that the Colonial Minister has not transmitted a programme of his intended alternations to the aforesaid Editor. But if peace is a blessing, and the continuance of it favourable to the prosperity of New-Brunswick, then are we indebted to the prudence and forbearance of this *inexperienced* veteran, who, under peculiar and trying irritations, wisely refrained from a collision, which would have kindled the flame of a disastrous, unnatural, and ruinous war—a war, for which the Provinces were, and still are unprepared—a war, which Editors and the over-valiant may successfully wage in their studies and by the fire-side, but which every man must deprecate, who feels interested in the prosperity of our country and commerce. Let us suppose, however, that our prosperous country was actually visited with this dreadful calamity, what says the Herald—we want a more *experienced* General—one more conversant with American warfare; but what says *Stoney Creek?* and what says Canada of the last war with the United States? By the discretion of Sir John Harvey, our Province has been thus far preserved from war: and his discretion in this case has been the "*better part of valour;*" but should it by any untoward event be plunged into hostilities with our western neighbours, experience has proved that Sir John is a brave and determined soldier, and to that experience we hope that the Mother Country will commit the destinies of New-Brunswick. P. Q. R.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1841.

We are without any later advices from England than those brought by the Royal Mail Steamer of the 4th February. The steamer *President*, from Liverpool, had not arrived at New-York on Saturday last, when, if she left on the 10th, as advertised, she would be out seventeen days.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Columbia*, which was to leave Boston on Monday last for Halifax, was not signalized at that port at half-past nine o'clock on Thursday morning last. Various surmises were afloat as to the cause of her delay—such as the ice in Boston harbour, waiting the British Minister's despatches from Washington, &c. &c.

We insert, to-day, at full length, the report of the Commissioners appointed last year by the President of the United States to explore and survey the North Eastern Boundary Line, so called.—This document appears to be drawn up with much fairness, and falls far short of realizing the vain boastings of several American writers who have been expecting from the labours of their countrymen a complete refutation of the positions assumed by Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh, in their report to the British Government. We think the Americans will now be willing to commence the survey anew, and, following the *true source* of the St. Croix, by a joint survey agreed upon between the two Governments, establish a line according to Treaty, and put an end forever to the bad feeling which exists on the subject.

Provincial Legislature.—The business of the session appears to be drawing to a close.—Several of the committees have made their reports, and most of the ordinary grants have passed the Assembly. It appears by the report of the Finance Committee that the expenditure and appropriations for the year 1840 amounted to about £143,000, while the gross income of the year, including the amount received at the Treasury from the Receiver General was £99,871 9s. 8d.—shewing an over expenditure and appropriation, last year, of no less than £43,128 10s. 4d.!—Such a state of things certainly loudly calls for retrenchment; and we are pleased to find our City Representative, Mr. Woodward, one of the foremost in suggesting means for saving a portion of the present lavish expenditure, which, we think, might safely be carried beyond the ten public officers named in the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the amount of salaries received by the principal Public Officers in the Province.

In noticing the large amount of the over expenditure of the past year, it must be borne in mind that the difficulties with the State of Maine and the heavy losses by the extensive fires in this city, have caused unusual drains upon the public purse, which we may not be again subjected to for some time come, and, to use the language of the Finance Committee "it is certainly a matter of high satisfaction that the Province is still unembarrassed, and that the resources have hitherto been such as to meet all those heavy expenses."

On Thursday, Feb. 25th, His Excellency informed the Assembly, by message, that the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island had pledged itself to vote, when in committee of supply, the sum of £200, if the same should be required, towards the expense of obtaining a survey, exploration and estimate of the proposed line of Canal between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

In the Legislative Council, on the 25th Feb. the Hon. Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented a petition from John Ward, W. H. Street, John Kinnear, and other Merchants of St. John, praying to be incorporated under the name and style of the "Atlantic Assurance Company." The petition having been received, a Bill in compliance therewith was brought in by Hon. Mr. Kinnear, and read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 26th.

We understand that the Agricultural Society of this County have applied to the Legislature for pecuniary aid to assist in the immediate establishment and publication of a Paper, to be devoted exclusively to the diffusion of agricultural, horticultural and botanical knowledge: suitable for this Province—to contain all the interesting agricultural matter obtainable in these Provinces, and to be enriched with appropriate extracts from the best foreign works.—We hope this very desirable and important effort will be encouraged by the Legislature, and by our agriculturists, generally, throughout the Provinces, to whom we appeal for its support, provided a Legislative grant is extended to it.

Thursday, the 25th February, being the anniversary of the victory gained by the British over the French at Orthes, in 1814, in which the 36th Regiment, now stationed at Fredericton, bore a distinguished part, that gallant corps celebrated its return by a splendid Ball and Supper, which was honoured by the presence of our much respected Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Harvey, Lady Harvey and Family, and attended by a large number of fashionable and highly gratified guests.—We understand that, in returning thanks on his health being drunk, Sir John Harvey alluded to the probability of his shortly retiring from the government of this Province.

We have since learned that His Excellency contemplates returning to England in the spring; but whether he will be succeeded by Sir W. Colebrooke, (as reported last week,) or by a civil governor, we believe is not positively known. It is probable, however, that the Military command will be resumed at Halifax on the departure of Sir John, and it is not at all unlikely that the Government of this Province will then be administered by a civil officer.

Commissariat Changes.—We understand that W. H. Robinson, Esq., in charge of the Commissariat Department at Fredericton, and who has recently been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary General, proceeds to Montreal next month, and will be succeeded at Head Quarters by Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith, whose place at Saint John is to be supplied by Assistant Commissary General Williams, from Halifax.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company*, held on Monday the 1st instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of that Institution for the current year:—Messrs. John Boyd, John Hammond, R. F. Hazen, Wm. Jarvis, John Kinnear, A. S. Perkins, R. M. Jarvis, G. T. Ray, N. Merritt, Mark Dole, Robert Keltie, D. J. M'Laughlin, Henry Chubb.—And at a Meeting of the Directors, held subsequently, John Boyd, Esquire, was re-elected President.

On Monday evening, Mr. Paterson, Rector of the Grammar School in this City, lectured on the *Properties of Matter*; being the first of a course of seven lectures on *Natural Philosophy*. As was anticipated, Mr. P. treated his subject in a very scientific and masterly manner; elucidating in a clear and familiar style, the astonishing properties and silent operations of inanimate nature. The lecture could not fail to afford great gratification to all who possess any love for scientific subjects, and who, while reflecting on natural phenomena, can look through nature's works to nature's God, and thence admire and adore the all-wise Creator and Sustainer of all things.—*Observer*.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. R. K. Addison delivered a lecture on *Organic Education*, before a large and attentive audience, who were highly gratified with his oratorical powers, and also with the manner in which the important topics touched upon were exemplified and brought home to the convictions of his hearers. In introducing his subject to their notice, he alluded to the invariable laws instituted by the all-wise Creator of the Universe for the happiness and well-being of mankind, and that the non-conformity to those laws produced ill-health, and often premature death. Those laws, observed by the Lecturer, were not in general transgressed wilfully, but through ignorance. In the course of his Lecture he pointed out to persons of every occupation the most proper means to be used for the purpose of obtaining high health. Many of his assertions met with a hearty response in the hearts of all present; and the fund of information conveyed to his hearers, and more particularly to the mechanical portion of them, will not soon be lost. The audience who listened with so much gratification to this Lecture, would, we feel confident, be equally satisfied if Mr. Addison would again appear before them, and follow up the subject so happily chosen and so felicitously delivered. The good communicated will amply compensate him for the labour performed.—*City Gazette*.

Last evening, Mr. Paterson delivered a Lecture on *Equilibrium and Motion*, being the second of his course on Natural Philosophy, in which he fully sustained the high opinion that had been formed of his abilities and scientific acquirements, after his lecture on Monday evening. The subjects were elucidated with much clearness, and in a manner that seemed to interest all present.

The succeeding five lectures will be delivered on each Monday and Friday evening until the close of the course, and will embrace the following subjects: *Gravity; the Mechanical Powers; Hydrostatics; Pneumatics; Optics.*

The Catholic Temperance Society is increasing rapidly. We learn, with pleasure, that the Rev. Mr. Dunphy administered the pledges to 125 postulants this week. The Society now numbers 1293 individuals. 1208 have taken the Total Abstinence pledge, and 85 the Temperance pledge.

We are pleased to learn that the good example set by the Rev. Mr. Dunphy has been followed at St. Andrews—the Rev. Mr. Quinn, of the Catholic Church at that place, having administered the Total Abstinence pledge to 170 postulants during the present week.

The number of persons who had taken the Temperance pledge in St. Mary's Church, Halifax, up to Sunday the 21st ultimo, was 2063.

Fire.—On Tuesday afternoon, the House on the corner of Morris and Carmarthen-streets, occupied by Mr. Henderson, drayman, was discovered to be on fire. Although the interior and roof of the building appeared to be on flames when the discovery was made, yet by the timely attendance of the fire department, the House was saved from entire destruction—the upper story, however, being much injured.

Inquests.—On the 1st instant, an inquest was held before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of a new-born female infant.—Verdict: "Maliciously put to death, by some person or persons unknown."

On the 2d instant, an inquest was held on view of a new-born male infant—Verdict: "Death by the visitation of God."

On the 3d instant, an inquest was held on view of the body of Louisa Stewart, (a coloured woman,) who was discharged from the work-house on the 2d instant and was found dead on the morning of the 3d instant.—Verdict: "Death from excessive intoxication, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather."

On the 5th instant, inquests were held upon the the bodies of George and James Hannon, twin infants, five months old, whose deaths were caused by an over dose of paregoric mixed with laudanum, which the mother had obtained from an apothecary, and which she, ignorant of the strength of it, had given in the night to her children to procure sleep.—Verdict: "Accidental death, from an over dose of laudanum and paregoric, ignorantly administered."

Fatal Accident.—Michael Friel, native of Ireland, an ordinary seaman belonging to the ship *Ward Chipman*, fell from the side ladder of that vessel on the night of 24th January, at Savannah, and was drowned.

☞ The St. Andrews Standard states that Notes of the *Washington County Bank*, Calais, are in circulation, and that the Bank has failed.

Sir Wm. M. G. Colebrook.—We give the following sketch of Sir W. M. G. Colebrook, K. H. who it is reported is to succeed our present Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, in the Command of this province:

Campaigns of 1809 and 10, in India; expedition to Java in 1811, including the action of Weltevreden, in batteries before Comens, until wounded (in the groin) 22d August; and the seize and capture of Jokjakarta; expedition to Palembourg, in Sumatra, 1813; campaign of 1817-18 in India against the Pindaries and Mahrattas; campaign of 1818-19 in Southern India. Present at the seiges of Peas-el-Kyman and Zava, Arab fortresses.—*Saint Andrews Standard*.

The printing establishment of Mr. E. F. Gilbert, at Woodstock, has been purchased by Mr. James M'Lauchlan, and the name of the paper changed from the "*Times*" to the "*Telegraph*."—In the number of the Telegraph for Saturday last it is stated that the *civil posse* stationed by the State of Maine at Restook and Fish River is to be discharged, and that the authorities of Maine and Massachusetts have jointly appointed Mr. Ingersoll, of Houlton, to take charge of the Timber and watch over the interests of those States in that quarter. Mr. Ingersoll is spoken of as a very suitable person for the discharge of the important trust confided to him, as well by uniting firmness of mind with conciliatory manners, as on account of his being personally acquainted with nearly all the inhabitants on both sides of the line in the Disputed Territory district.

The Amaranth.—The March number of this Magazine has appeared, and fully sustains the reputation of the preceding numbers of the work, alike in mechanical execution and the taste displayed in the selections. In the next number we are promised some original tales; and, we think, now that Mr. Shives has succeeded in establishing a respectable monthly periodical among us, ladies and gentlemen of literary talent in every part of the Province should lend him their assistance, and contribute their share to the light and pleasing literature of the day.

The Merchant's Magazine, for January, has been received. This work is published monthly in New-York by Freeman Hunt, Esq. and is sustained with much talent and got up in a very superior style. Besides containing much that is of importance to the man of business, it also affords a large amount of general information, adapted for almost every class of readers; and is deserving of very general patronage.

Agricultural Periodical.—We would refer to Mr. Nugent's prospectus in another column, for information on the subject of an Agricultural publication, which that gentleman proposes to issue monthly at Halifax; and which would intimate to persons desirous of encouraging the undertaking that Mr. Nugent is now in this City and will receive the names of subscribers to the "*Colonial Farmer*," and also to the *Nova-Scotia Library*, a proposed publication by several talented writers of the sister Province, of which we gave the particulars, from the *Novascotian*, some weeks since. We are informed that Mr. Nugent has made arrangements with Dr. Gesner, to contribute to the *Colonial Farmer*.

Captain W. F. Williams, of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Thomas Williams, Esquire, of Annapolis, Nova-Scotia, has been selected and ordered to proceed to Constantinople, to organize the Sultan's Artillery.—This flattering and public acknowledgment of his military merit is honourable to Captain Williams, and must be particularly gratifying to his relatives in this City and Sussex Vale. We congratulate not only Capt. Williams and friends on the confidence and honour which has been thus conferred upon him, but also his native Province of Nova-Scotia;—as this is one among many other instances in which Nova-Scotians and New-Brunswickers have been foremost in their country's service.—*Herald*.

Movements on the Border.—We understand by private advices from Augusta, that the land agent has decided to take off the "civil posse" from the disputed territory, and to leave an agent of the State to look after the trespassers—the land agent of Massachusetts agreeing to pay half of the expenses of the agent who is to be kept there. Mr. Hamlin will go to Fort Fairfield in a few days, to discharge the men that have been kept there by Gov. Fairfield.—These men have been doing no good to the State, and have been supported at the expence of probably $50,000 for the past year.—*Portland Advertiser. Feb. 19.*

Canada.—At length the various questions that have been so long agitated, in connexion with, or rather as resulting from, the union of the Provinces, have received their determination. The seat of government is designated—the Executive Council is formed—and the time for the meeting of the new Parliament is announced.—The Montreal papers of the 17th Feb. contain these arrangements.

Construction of the Executive Council:—The Honorable Robert Baldwin Sullivan, and John Henry Dunn, of Toronto; Dominick Daly, of Quebec; Samuel Bealey Harrison, of Toronto; Charles Richard Ogden, of Montreal; William Henry Draper, and Robert Baldwin, of Toronto; and Charles Dewey Day, of Montreal.

Two of the members, the Hon. Dominick Daly and Samuel B. Harrison, are appointed Secretaries of the united Province: the former to conduct all correspondence for that part of the Province which was Lower Canada, and the latter to conduct that for the portion which was Upper Canada.

Writs for calling a Provincial Parliament are issued, returnable on the 8th of April—the session to be held at Kingston, which, therefore, is to be the seat of government. It is understood, however, that the Parliament will not meet for the despatch of business until some time in May, when the navigation will be open.

Five members of the new Executive Council held offices under Government at the time of the union. Mr. Ogden was Attorney General of Lower Canada, and Mr. Draper of Upper Canada; Mr. Day and Mr. Baldwin were the Solicitors General for the Provinces respectively; and Mr. Dunn was Receiver General for the upper Province.

It is stated in the Kingston Herald that Mr. Solicitor Baldwin will offer himself as a candidate for Lennox and Addington, the district formerly represented by Mr. Speaker Bidwell.

The Governor General has appointed Sir George Arthur, late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, to be Deputy Governor of that part of the Province of Canada which heretofore constituted the Province of Upper Canada, with all the powers which before the union were vested in the Lieut. Governor, with the exception of that of keeping and using the Great Seal, reserving also his own power and authority as Governor of the Province.—It is now said that Sir George Arthur will return to England in the spring.

Mr. M'Leod's Case.—The New-York Journal of Commerce of the 22d ultimo, contains a letter from Mr. Angus M'Leod, of Kingston, (Canada,) brother of Mr. Alexander M'Leod, now confined in the jail at Lockport, (New-York,) on a charge of murder, connected with the burning of the steamer Caroline, on the night of the 29th December, 1837. It appears from this letter that on the night in question, Alexander M'Leod stopped at a friend's house at Stamford, (four miles below Chippewa,) and knew nothing of the destruction of the steamer until informed of it the next morning by his brother Angus, who had remained at Chippewa during the night, and who saw the party land from their boats on their return from Schlosser. Mr. M'Leod states that should his brother have a fair trial, and the character of the witnesses on both sides be taken into account, he has no fear for his acquittal. Speaking of the treatment received by Mr. Alexander M'Leod, the letter remarks:—"He has not deserved such treatment from any portion of the American people. He had no quarrel with them—well and favourably known to many of them, liberal and courteous to all with whom he had dealings, could he have expected the Government and People of a great Nation would look coolly on, while his liberty, and even his life, was made the sport of a vile conspiracy? Yet such has been the case. But he makes no pitiful complaint; he calls for no undue sympathy; his case is simply that of an injured and insulted British subject; he has claimed the interference and protection of his Government, which has been promptly afforded as far as possible; and, come what may, he dreads not the issue. Still, his situation is a very unpleasant one, confined in a miserable jail, suffering in health, and debarred from Society; and why? Can any enlightened American answer without a blush for his country? The laws would allow him to breathe the air of freedom in his own land of liberty and law, but people would not, and it seems *they* are the higher power."

Safety of Niagara Jail.—We learn by the Lockport Courier that a meeting has been held there, respecting the alleged insecurity of the county jail for the safe keeping of McLeod. It seems all reasonable precautions are, and have been of late, taken to insure his safety. The Sheriff, one of his deputies, the jailer, and two other persons hired for the purpose, keep watch by turns every night, to give the alarm in case of attack from without or attempt to escape within. Still the meeting appointed a committee to wait on the Judges and request them to give the necessary order for his removal to the jail of some adjacent county less favourable for his escape.—*Rochester Dem.*

Atlantic Steamers.—The following is published in the New-York papers, as an extract of a letter from Washington:—

A proposal is now before the government from a highly respectable member of your mercantile community, to build four splendid steamers, of 2500 tons each, to run between New-York and Liverpool.—The proposition is, to carry the mails for a given sum, to be paid him by the government, the latter of course receiving all the benefit arising from postages; the contract to be for ten years. In the interim, if war takes place with England or any other power, the government to buy the steamers at a valuation agreed upon by both parties. The vessels to be built in all respects as men of war, and also to carry 1500 to 2000 tons freight, with 200 passengers. It is intended to burn anthracite coal, and it is expected that ten days will make the run from New-York to Liverpool.

The capital to be employed is two millions of dollars. If the government accede to his proposition, two of the steamers will be ready in May, 1842—the other two the following year; the two first to run monthly, and, when the others are complete, to run twice a month, except three months in winter, when they will run only once. Our friends in England must look out, for their days will be numbered if this gentleman commences this magnificent undertaking. He will fairly bridge the ocean with his splendid steamers. Although he has said ten days for the run to Liverpool from New-York, he feels confident that he will accomplish it in nine days. Each vessel will have engines of about 1600 horse power.

The Britannia, royal mail steamer, arrived at Boston on the morning of the 22d instant, in forty hours from Halifax, and seventeen days from Liverpool. Over twenty thousand letters and forty bushels of newspapers were received by her at the Boston Post Office.

The Richmond Whig says a rumour was afloat there, on Sunday last, which we devoutly hope may prove true, that Mr. Clay will be despatched forthwith to Great Britain, on a special mission, to open negotiations for the final adjustment of difficulties with that country.

A legislative caucus was held at the Missouri capital, (Jefferson) on the 4th, and Mr. Van Buren nominated as a candidate for President in 1844.

The Senate of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, in committee of the whole passed a resolution to relieve the Banks from the penalties to which they are exposed by the recent suspension of specie payments, for a period of forty days. Yeas 17, noes 14. The resolution makes no distinction between the different Banks.

Heads of lettuce, raised in the open air, appeared in the market in Norfolk, Virginia, on the 19th of February.

Accounts have been received in Philadelphia from the British West Indies, stating that orders had some time since reached the Islands from the Home Government, that 25,000 coloured men were to be disciplined as soldiers, in addition to the ordinary coloured militia and regulars in the Islands.—*Philadelphia Courier.*

New-York Market, Feb. 27.—*Flour.*—There has been more doing this week in Flour and sales to some extent have been made for shipment to Eastern domestic ports, and for the city trade.—The market is firm for canal at $4 75, and at $4 87 to $5 for Howard-street and Georgetown. The stock now of all kinds is not over 90,000 barrels.

Tea.—The Tea sale on Thursday exhibited a decline of from 10 to 18 cents from the prices which ruled before the pacific news from China.

[*From the New-York Journal of Commerce.*]

LATER FROM CHINA

We have received via England, advices from Canton to the 15th of October. They confirm the information previously received, of the transfer of the negotiations to Canton, and announce the appointment, by the Emperor, of a High Commissioner (Keshin) for this purpose, with directions to proceed post-haste to Canton. The Imperial Edict proclaiming this appointment will be found below. Its phraseology is any thing but respectful, and shows that his Celestial Majesty does not by any means consider himself conquered.

We further learn, that a Chop was received at Canton on the 13th of October from Pekin, commanding the former Commissioner Lin to hand over the seals of office, on the arrival of Keshin.

The British fleet was expected very soon to arrive at Macao from the Eastern coast.

Macao, Oct. 7, 1840.

Her Majesty's ship Cruiser arrived from Petche-lee last night, with Chusan dates to 1st inst. She announces the instant arrival of Admiral Elliott, Captain Elliott, and the whole fleet that went up to Pe-tche-lee, to meet here, and treat with a High Commissioner sent down for that purpose expressly by the Emperor.

It is established that Lin, the present Governor of Canton, has been put under two examiners, as to the lawfulness of his recent deeds.

Macao, Oct. 15, 1840.

Some circumstances and some conversations of the Admiral at Chusan, convince me that his views of the conference with Keshin, the High Commissioner, at or near Canton, are not for final settlement, but probably to endeavour to get out on amicable terms the teas of the season, and recommence final adjustment next spring, near Pekin.

The edict from the Emperor appears to me of considerable consequence. It is evident that delay and withdrawal of the great force from the neighbourhood of Pekin is the object—not a sincere desire to do justice.

The slighting terms in which the British nation is talked of, is remarkable under the circumstances.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 9th day of the 9th moon of the 20th year of Taoukwang (October 4, 1840,) the Governor of Canton opened the following despatch from the Privy Council:—

On the 22d day of the 8th moon (September 17) the following imperial edict was received:—

Lately, because the English barbarians came to Toensin, and presented a document of complaint; and I perceiving that (its style) was respectful and obedient, craving*, with the utmost degree of earnestness, for the bestowal of imperial favor and kindness, it was right for me to order Keshen to prepare with the greatest attention and care, a perspicuous edict, disallowing or forbidding (the English to cause) any disturbance or confusion, but to allow them to go to Canton, and there to knock heads†, and state their complaints, and if really any just causes of complaint appeared, the said great minister should certainly, in their behalf, make and transmit a report, and beg for the imperial favour.

It is authenticated, that formerly Keshen reported, saying, that the said barbarians heard and received the imperial instructions and commands.

Now the whole of the English squadron have already moved their helms, and returned to the southward, after having made a report, saying "that along the whole coast hostilities should cease on both sides, and that they dared not produce causes of disturbance; but if they were attacked, then their power and strength would make it difficult for them to restrain from returning the blow; and one-half of the Tinghae troops also may be first withdrawn. Such are the words.

The said barbarians, for the former (or late) disobedient and disorderly conduct, which, although it has been caused by excitement, is deserving of that indignation which sets the hair on end, and raises the cap from the head—ought to have been immediately exterminated (had they continued it.)

At present, Treenchou in Fuhkeen, Taepo, in Chekeang, Paoushan and Sungming in Keangsoe, all seaport towns, have successively, with their thundering cannon, attacked the barbarian ships, and crushed their daring spirit; and the said foreigners having already assented, and expressed their desire, to come and represent (their complaints) and beg for (imperial) favour, certainly the causes of what has passed must be searched to the bottom.

To day I have directed Keshen to assume the rank and power of an imperial envoy (yumchae) and to travel post-haste to Canton, to inquire into and manage the circumstances of the business; after his arrival there he must certainly manage and settle every thing securely.

Yet I am apprehensive that the governors and lieutenant-governors of the maritime provinces, may be ignorant of the present state of circumstances. I, therefore, especially order E. Lepoo, &c. to send a 500 leading proclamation that all may accordingly obey, and that it may be seen, at all important passes; and that they may acknowledge the in fending and warding of. If one or more sails of those barbarian ships are anchored at sea, it is not necessary to open fire upon them: but it is of importance to keep a strict guard, and not to be the first to attack; but the severest and most secret arrangements must be established; there must not be the least appearance of disorder or remissness; this is of the utmost importance.

I order that to-day Keshen's original document, with the English barbarian's rough draft (tekaou, not a respectful term,) with the said barbarians reply, be copied and sent to E. Lepoo‡, to be by him examined, and let these orders be forwarded at the ratio of 500 a-day, and that all may know them.

*Yu-kun-yu, to involve with impunity—kow, to beg earnestly. †Kow Kwan. ‡Document does not say who he is.

[The authenticity of the above edict was doubted in England.]

From the Hampshire Telegraph.

The Squadron in China.—Various surmises have been afloat why Admiral Elliot, apparently, so hastily quitted the Gulf of Pe che-li and the Yellow Sea, at the very first promise of good behaviour on the part of the Chinese government.—Our own fear was that his troops, principally sepoys, unused to ship living, and perhaps repugnant (from religious scruples) to such food as could be afforded by a ship, were not in a state for effective operations, and that therefore, wisely concealing his weakness, he had determined to retreat while he could with credit, and wait for a favourable opportunity of attacking the capital, or of carrying on his operations against Ningpo and Nankin, which places, if his troops are effective, he may get possession of at any time of the year; but we are told by an anonymous writer, of a physical reason why the expedition could not remain in the upper part of the Yellow Sea, with which we were not before acquainted.

"But there is one very important circumstance to be considered in judging of the Admiral's prompt departure from the Gulf of Pe-che-li, which is entirely overlooked by, as it was perhaps unknown to, those who so hastily condemned that proceeding; I mean the physical obstacle to his remaining there much longer—the hazard to the ships of a protracted stay, owing to the singular phenomenon which is peculiar to that bay, of the waters leaving it, on a change of the wind to the north east, so shallow, that even vessels of small draught would be aground there. With the wind from the southwest there is plenty of water; but let the wind chop round to the north-east, and there will be only feet where there were before fathoms. The Sylph, Captain Wallace, in the year 1834 (I think) got aground owing to this peculiarity, and would have been lost but for a change of wind. Now, at the date of the last accounts from China, the north east monsoon was about to set in, and the ships could not safely remain in the Gulf of Pe-che-li."

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in February, . . . £482 12 0
Withdrawn in do. . . . 723 11 9
Acting Trustee for March—Hon. Hugh Johnston.

Price of Flour, &c. at the 'City Mills.'

SuperfineFlour, 31s. 3d. per brl. & 15s. 7½d. per hundred.
Fine do. 23s. 9d. do. & 14s. 4½d. do.
Middlings do. 15s. 0d. do. & 7s. 6d. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel. Bran, 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Jas. Steel, to Miss Eliza Blair, both of this City.

On the 16th Feb. at the Irish Settlement, Springfield, King's County, by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, Mr. Daniel Muir, to Miss Sarah J., eldest daughter of Mr. George Wilson.

At Westport, Nova-Scotia, on the 4th ult. by the Rev. W. Jackson, Capt. Charles J. Potter, late of the Brig *Isabella*, to Cynthia Eliza, daughter of Dr. Thomas White.—On the 11th, by the same, Mr. Edmund Pack to Miss Caroline Payson; also, Mr. William Bayley to Eliza, daughter of Elisha Payson, Esq.

DIED.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Catharine Nisbet, mother-in-law of William Hutchinson, Esquire, of this City, aged 93 years.

On Saturday evening last, Anna Maria, only daughter of Mr. John Kirby, aged eight months.

At Hillsborough, at the house of his son, John, on the 11th Feb. Mr. Joel Edgett, aged nearly 80 years—one of the earliest settlers of this Province, and one of the Loyalists who came from New-York in 1783—leaving a large circle of friends.

At Amherst, N. S. on Thursday morning last, after a short illness, Beriah, wife of Mr. John Stuart, in the 53d year of her age.

At Yarmouth, Nova-Scotia, on the 11th Feb. after a short illness, Mrs. Lydia Richan, in the 31st year of her age, much respected by all who knew her. Among her intimate acquaintance, and particularly those of her own family, her inoffensive, kind, and gentle disposition, will long be remembered with sincere affection; while to emulate her bright example and Christian virtues, is worthy of their highest emulation.—"Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."—*Yarmouth Herald.*

At Pubnico, (N. S.) on the 22d ult. in the 90th year of his age, Billona D'Entremont, Esq.; much respected and sincerely regretted by his numerous family and friends. Mr. D'Entremont has left a widow, eight sons and daughters, seventy-six grand children, and sixteen great grand children—in all one hundred direct descendants. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Judges of the Inferior Court for the County of Shelburne.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Tuesday—Barque James Lemon, Stone, Bristol, 39 days—James Lockwood & Co. coals.

Thursday—Ship Ward Chipman, Poole, Savannah, 10—H., J. & D. Mackay, pitch pine timber; left at Savannah, ships Queen, Huggins; Oromocto, Cronk; and Frances, Brown, for this port, in two days; Mary Caroline, Lawson, to sail in a week for do.; Atlantic, Hardenbrook, for Liverpool, in 10 days; Lady Milton, Sinnot, St. Andrews, Leitch, and Montrose, Davys, loading timber: Glengarry, Harkness, of this port, to commence loading 22d, for Liverpool.—In port, Duncan, Robertson, from Liverpool, and Elizabeth Bentley, Hunt, from London. Arrived 19th, ship Mountaineer, Stickney, 57 days from Greenock. 26th Feb. lat. 36 40, long. 72 50, W. the Ward Chipman fell in with the American brigantine Tuscavilla, which vessel left New-York on the 12th Feb. for Apalachicola; she was dismasted on the 15th on the edge of the gulf stream, had a jury foremast and part of mainmast standing, and was making for Norfolk; sent a boat on board to ascertain if assistance was required, and was informed that they had plenty, only wishing to be reported.

COASTWISE, &c.

Monday—Hare, Brown, Digby, cattle.
Tuesday—Maria, Wane, Salmon River, ship timber. Lady Douglas, Bissett, Gardner's Creek, fire wood.
Wednesday—Geo. Gordon, Smith, Lepreaux, fish. Barbara, Wright, Digby, passengers and fish.
Friday—Rising Sun, Hunt, Fishing Voyage, fish. Superior, Coleson, Welch Pool, fish. Enterprise, Patch, Welch Pool, flour and fish. Jane, Winchester, Grand Manan, fish. Rambler, Benson, Grand Manan, deals. Messenger, Miles, Magaguadavic, deals. Prospect, McGinnis, Siley's Cove, fish.

CLEARED.

Ship Pacific, Cudlip, Pacific Ocean, on a whaling voyage—ship stores, &c. by the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company; Sunflower, Jeffers, Liverpool, timber, flour, &c.—Crane & M'Grath, and James E. Chipman: Coronation, Broadley, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson; Anna Reynolds, (Am.) Doane, Boston, passengers, and fire wood—master.

Brig Princess Royal, Maloney, Falmouth, (Jamaica,) lumber—Crookshank & Walker.

Schr. Margaret Traynor, Martin, Halifax, fish, &c—Master; Iola, Rice, Eastport, ballast—master.

Spoken, on the 3d Feb. lat. 27, long. 58, schr. Harp, from St. John, for Antigua.

Capt. Calder, of brig Chaffey, arrived at Campo Bello on the 2d inst. in 27 days from Trinidad, reports at that port on the 4th Feb. brig Granville, Lyle, of Halifax, for St. Thomas, in four days; brig Wellington, Larkin, of St. John, for Philadelphia, via Turks' Island, in two days; barque British Queen, of Yarmouth, and brigantine Coquette, of Halifax, discharging.

Brig Fanny, Willis, at Halifax on the 3d inst. from Matanzas, saw a ship steamer (supposed to be the President from Liverpool for New-York,) standing to the Westward, off Cape Sable on Monday afternoon last.—Left at Matanzas, schr Brilliant, for St. John on the 18th Feb.

The Barque Benin, Capt. Jordan, out one month from the Gut of Canso, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of timber, put into St. George's on the 7th Feb. in distress.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting, for March, will be held at the Hall, on Monday Evening, the 8th proximo, immediately after the Lecture.
H. J. CHUBB,
St. John, Feb. 27, 1841. R. Sec'y.

TENDERS FOR BLOCKS.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Office of the *St. John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, on or before Tuesday the 9th instant, at noon, for supplying a full and complete set of BLOCKS for a Whale Ship of about 350 Tons burthen. The lowest tender will be accepted, if approved of.
THOMAS NISBET,
6th March, 1841. *President.*

CARD.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his fellow citizens, to the Protection Fire Club, and also to the Military, in Garrison, for their praiseworthy conduct in extinguishing the Fire yesterday, thereby saving his property from that awful calamity *Fire*.
March 3. WM. BRUNDAGE.